

Appendix G  
**Assembly Bill 52 Consultation  
Summary Report**





# CONNECT SOCAL 2024 PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Appendix G: Assembly Bill 52 Consultation Summary Report

Prepared for  
Southern California Association of  
Governments  
900 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1700  
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November 2023





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**Prepared for:**

Southern California Association of Governments  
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November 2023

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# STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY

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This report does not contain confidential cultural resources location information. Cultural resources are nonrenewable, and their scientific, cultural, and aesthetic values can be significantly impaired by disturbance. To deter vandalism, artifact hunting, and other activities that can damage cultural resources, the locations of cultural resources are confidential. The legal authority to restrict cultural resources information is in subdivision (r) of Section 6254 and Section 6254.10 of the California Government Code, subdivision (d) of Section 15120 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and Section 9 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act.

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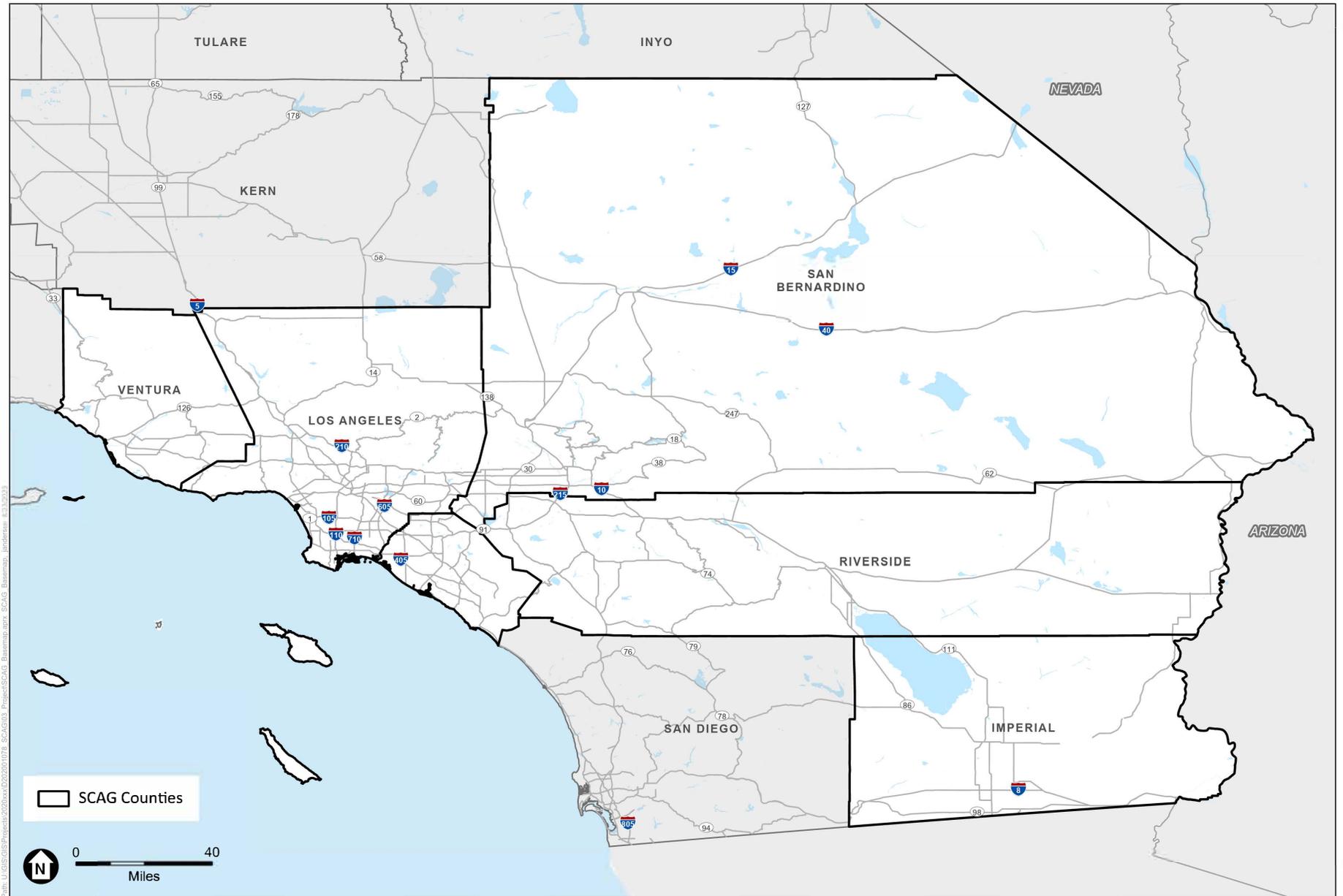
# CONNECT SOCAL 2024 PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

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## Appendix G: Assembly Bill 52 Consultation Summary Report

### Introduction

The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) is the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Lead Agency for the 2024-2050 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (2024 RTP/SCS, herein referred to as “Connect SoCal 2024” or “Plan”). As the lead agency under CEQA, SCAG is preparing a Program Environmental Impact Report for Connect SoCal 2024 (2024 PEIR). SCAG is a federally designated Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) under Title 23, United States Code (USC) 134(d)(1). The SCAG region consists of six counties (Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura counties) and 191 cities (**Map 1**). Connect SoCal 2024 will be a long-range visioning Plan that balances future mobility and housing needs with economic and environmental goals. Connect SoCal 2024 represents the vision for Southern California’s future through 2050, including Regional Planning Policies, Implementation Strategies, transportation network and investments, and integrated land use strategies supporting the development pattern encouraged by the Plan. The Plan details how the region will address its transportation and land use challenges and leverage opportunities to support attainment of applicable federal ambient air quality standards and achieve the state’s greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets. Connect SoCal 2024 will build from the policy directions established in Connect SoCal 2020 as well as more recent policy directions from SCAG’s Regional Council to reflect emerging issues such as equity and resilience. It is important to note that SCAG does not have authority to implement individual transportation projects listed in the Plan, nor does the Plan supersede the land use planning and decision-making authority of local jurisdictions in the region.



SOURCE: ESA, 2023

Connect SoCal 2024 PEIR

**Map 1**  
SCAG Region



This report summarizes the methods and results of SCAG’s Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) consultation to identify tribal cultural resources that could potentially be impacted by the Plan. Consultation was carried out consistent with provisions of PRC Subdivision 21080.3.1. This report contains a regulatory framework, which presents a brief overview of AB 52 and its implementing regulations; a prehistoric, protohistoric, and historic setting; a count of previously recorded cultural resources acquired through the California Historical Resources Information System’s (CHRIS) Information Centers: Eastern Information Center (EIC), South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), and South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC); a list of federally recognized tribes; a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC); and the methods and results of AB 52 consultation.

Public Resources Code (PRC) section 21080.3.1 indicates that California Native American tribes may have expertise concerning tribal cultural resources and lead agencies are required to initiate consultation with tribes that have requested notification in writing of proposed projects within the geographic area that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with a tribe. CEQA indicates that “public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource” (PRC section 21084.3(a)).

“Tribal cultural resources” are defined as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” that are either included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) or included in a local register of historical resources, or a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant (PRC section 21074(a)). A cultural landscape that meets these criteria is a tribal cultural resource to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape. A historical resource, unique archaeological resource, or non-unique archaeological resource may also be a tribal cultural resource if it meets these criteria.

## Regulatory Framework

### Assembly Bill 52 and Related Public Resources Code Sections

AB 52 was approved by California State Governor Edmund Gerry “Jerry” Brown, Jr. on September 25, 2014. The act amended California PRC Section 5097.94, and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3. AB 52 applies specifically to projects for which a Notice of Preparation (NOP) or a Notice of Intent to Adopt a Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) will be filed on or after July 1, 2015. The primary intent of AB 52 was to include California Native American tribes early in the environmental review process and to establish a new category of resources related to Native Americans that require consideration under CEQA, known as tribal cultural resources. PRC Section 21074(a)(1) and (2) defines tribal cultural resources as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” that are either included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register or included in a local register of historical resources, or a resource that is determined to be a tribal cultural resource by a lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence. On July 30, 2016, the

California Natural Resources Agency adopted the final text for tribal cultural resources update to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, which was approved by the Office of Administrative Law on September 27, 2016.

PRC Section 21080.3.1 requires that within 14 days of a lead agency determining that an application for a project is complete, or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency provide formal notification to the designated contact, or a tribal representative, of California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project (as defined in PRC Section 21073) and who have requested in writing to be informed by the lead agency (PRC Section 21080.3.1(b)). Tribes interested in consultation must respond in writing within 30 days from receipt of the lead agency's formal notification and the lead agency must begin consultation within 30 days of receiving the tribe's request for consultation (PRC Sections 21080.3.1(d) and 21080.3.1(e)).

PRC Section 21080.3.2(a) identifies the following as potential consultation discussion topics: the type of environmental review necessary; the significance of tribal cultural resources; the significance of the project's impacts on the tribal cultural resources; project alternatives or appropriate measures for preservation; and mitigation measures. Consultation is considered concluded when either: (1) the parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a tribal cultural resource; or (2) a party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached (PRC Section 21080.3.2(b)).

If a California Native American tribe has requested consultation pursuant to Section 21080.3.1 and has failed to provide comments to the lead agency, or otherwise failed to engage in the consultation process, or if the lead agency has complied with Section 21080.3.1(d) and the California Native American tribe has failed to request consultation within 30 days, the lead agency may certify an EIR or adopt an MND (PRC Section 21082.3(d)(2) and (3)).

PRC Section 21082.3(c)(1) states that any information, including, but not limited to, the location, description, and use of the tribal cultural resources, that is submitted by a California Native American tribe during the environmental review process shall not be included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed by the lead agency or any other public agency to the public without the prior consent of the tribe that provided the information. If the lead agency publishes any information submitted by a California Native American tribe during the consultation or environmental review process, that information shall be published in a confidential appendix to the environmental document unless the tribe that provided the information consents, in writing, to the disclosure of some or all of the information to the public.

## Thresholds of Significance for Tribal Cultural Resources

On July 30, 2016, the California Natural Resources Agency adopted the final text for tribal cultural resources in an update to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, which was approved by the Office of Administrative Law on September 27, 2016. Appendix G states that a project would result in significant adverse impacts related to tribal cultural resources if it would:

- a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in PRC Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:
- i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or
  - ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

According to the PRC Section 21084.2, a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. While what constitutes a “substantial adverse change” to a tribal cultural resource is not defined in the section, guidance on what constitutes a substantial adverse change under CEQA can be drawn from CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b). Although applicable specifically to historical resources (as defined in Section 15064.5(a)), an analogy can be drawn when assessing if there has been a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1) defines a substantial adverse change as the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings, resulting in material impairment of the historical resource. According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2), the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

In drawing an analogy, a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource could be considered to be the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings, resulting in material impairment of the tribal cultural resource. Similarly, material impairment could include:

- Demolition or material alteration in an adverse manner those characteristics of a tribal cultural resource that justify its eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC section 5020.1(k); or

- Demolition of material alteration in an adverse manner those characteristics of a tribal cultural resource that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

## Mitigating Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources

PRC Section 21084.3 provides guidance on addressing impacts to tribal cultural resources and states that:

- (a) Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.
- (b) If the lead agency determines that a project may cause a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource, and measures are not otherwise identified in the consultation process provided in Section 21080.3.2, the following are examples of mitigation measures that, if feasible, may be considered to avoid or minimize the significant adverse impacts:
  - (1) Avoidance and preservation of the resources in place, including, but not limited to, planning and construction to avoid the resources and protect the cultural and natural context, or planning greenspace, parks, or other open space, to incorporate the resources with culturally appropriate protection and management criteria.
  - (2) Treating the resource with culturally appropriate dignity taking into account the tribal cultural values and meaning of the resource, including, but not limited to, the following:
    - (A) Protecting the cultural character and integrity of the resource.
    - (B) Protecting the traditional use of the resource.
    - (C) Protecting the confidentiality of the resource.
  - (3) Permanent conservation easements or other interests in real property, with culturally appropriate management criteria for the purposes of preserving or utilizing the resources or places.
  - (4) Protecting the resource.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15370 provides additional guidance on the types of mitigation that may be considered and includes: avoiding impacts altogether; minimizing impacts; rectifying impacts through repair, rehabilitation, or restoration; reducing impacts through preservation; and compensating for impacts by providing substitute resources.

PRC Section 21082.3(b) indicates that if a project may have a significant impact on a tribal cultural resource, the agency's environmental document shall discuss whether the proposed project has a significant impact on an identified tribal cultural resource and whether feasible alternatives or mitigation measures avoid or substantially less the impact on the identified tribal cultural resource.

PRC Section 21080.3.2 indicates that as part of the consultation pursuant to Section 21080.3.1, California Native American tribes may propose mitigation measures, including, but not limited to, those recommended in Section 21084.3, capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource. Also, the lead agency may incorporate changes or additions to a project even if not legally required to do so.

## California Government Code Sections 6254(r) and 6254.10

Section 6254(r) explicitly authorizes public agencies to withhold information from the public relating to “Native American graves, cemeteries, and sacred places maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission.” Section 6254.10 specifically exempts from disclosure requests for “records that relate to archaeological site information and reports, maintained by, or in the possession of the Department of Parks and Recreation, the State Historical Resources Commission, the State Lands Commission, the Native American Heritage Commission, another state agency, or a local agency, including the records that the agency obtains through a consultation process between a Native American tribe and a state or local agency.”

### Setting

The SCAG region has been occupied for millennia by Indigenous peoples. The area was rich in attractive natural resources, and the Native peoples thrived and densely occupied the region. Particularly along the coast, where both terrestrial and marine resources could be exploited, numerous prehistoric settlements developed. Some coastal locales were occupied or reoccupied over many millennia. With their cultural economies as complex hunter-and-gathers, these Native peoples often established central-base village settlements, with special outlying camps to exploit a diversity of seasonal resources. Villages often included burials and features representing various ritual activities. Some of the archaeological materials left by these Indigenous People span over the last 11,000 years at least, according to the latest radiocarbon dating.

Over the millennia, different Native cultural groups have been attracted into the SCAG region, and they each left somewhat different archaeological occupation patterns. It also has been posed that some of these groups may have spoken distinctly different languages. The Native groups occupying the SCAG region into the historic period all spoke dialects of the Shoshonean Family of languages. However, the Native Chumash to the north and the Native Kumeyaay (Diegueno) to the south carried distinct languages, which suggests population movements and displacements across the prehistoric occupations of the region.

### Prehistoric Setting

The chronology of southern California is typically divided into three general time periods: the Early Holocene (11,000 to 7,600 Before Present [B.P.]), the Middle Holocene (7,600 to 3,600 B.P.), and the Late Holocene (3,600 B.P. to A.D. 1769). This chronology is manifested in the archaeological record by artifacts and burial practices that indicate specific technologies, economic systems, trade networks, and other aspects of culture.

### Early Holocene

While it is not certain when humans first came to California, their presence in southern California by about 11,000 B.P. has been well documented. At Daisy Cave, on San Miguel Island, cultural remains have been radiocarbon dated to between 11,100 and 10,950 B.P. (Byrd and Raab 2007). During the Early Holocene (11,000 to 7,600 B.P.), the climate of southern California became

warmer and more arid and the human population, residing mainly in coastal or inland desert areas, began exploiting a wider range of plant and animal resources (Byrd and Raab 2007).

## **Middle Holocene**

During the Middle Holocene (7,600 to 3,600 B.P.), there is evidence for the processing of acorns for food and a shift toward a more generalized economy. The first evidence of human occupation in the Los Angeles area dates to at least 9,000 years B.P. and is associated with the Millingstone cultures (Wallace 1955; Warren 1968). Millingstone cultures were characterized by the collection and processing of plant foods, particularly acorns, and the hunting of a wider variety of game animals (Byrd and Raab 2007; Wallace 1955). Millingstone cultures also established more permanent settlements that were located primarily on the coast and in the vicinity of estuaries, lagoons, lakes, streams, and marshes where a variety of resources, including seeds, fish, shellfish, small mammals, and birds, were exploited. Early Millingstone occupations are typically identified by the presence of handstones (manos) and millingstones (metates), while those Millingstone occupations dating later than 5,000 B.P. contain a mortar and pestle complex as well, signifying the exploitation of acorns in the region.

## **Late Holocene**

During the Late Holocene (3,600 B.P. to A.D. 1769), many aspects of Millingstone culture persisted, but a number of socioeconomic changes occurred (Erlandson 1994; Wallace 1955; Warren 1968). The Native populations of southern California were becoming less mobile and populations began to gather in small sedentary villages with satellite resource-gathering camps. Increasing population size necessitated the intensified use of existing terrestrial and marine resources (Erlandson 1994). Evidence indicates that the overexploitation of larger, high-ranked food resources may have led to a shift in subsistence, towards a focus on acquiring greater amounts of smaller resources, such as shellfish and small-seeded plants (Byrd and Raab 2007). Around 1,000 B.P., an episode of sustained drought, known as the Medieval Warm Period, occurred. While this climatic event did not appear to reduce the human population, it did lead to a change in subsistence strategies in order to deal with the substantial stress on resources. The Late Holocene marks a period in which specialization in labor emerged, trading networks became an increasingly important means by which both utilitarian and non-utilitarian materials were acquired, and travel routes were extended. Although the intensity of trade had already been increasing, it now reached its zenith, with asphaltum (tar), seashells, and steatite being traded from southern California to the Great Basin. Major technological changes appeared as well, particularly with the advent of the bow and arrow, which largely replaced the use of the dart and atlatl.

## **Protohistoric Setting**

The Protohistoric period does not have a clear timeline; however, this time period is generally thought to have begun with the first interactions between foreigners (Spanish, Mexicans, and American cultures) and Native peoples in 1542 and ended in 1769 with the establishment of Spanish colonial settlements (Lightfoot and Simmons 1998). The Native cultures in the protohistoric period evolved from traditions that date back to as early as A.D. 1000, and in most areas much earlier. Archaeological data has shown that Native cultures in California were more

complex in the protohistoric period than after their populations had been decimated by disease and their economic resources had been taken away by non-Native settlers in the historic period (King 1978). The SCAG region was once inhabited by least 11 different Native American groups, including: Mohave, Halchidhoma, Southern Paiute/Chemehuevi, Kawaiisu, Kitanemuk, Cahuilla, Tataviam, Gabrielino, Juaneño (Luiseño), Chumash, and Serrano.

Native American territorial limits in Southern California during the first European contact are different than today's political boundaries. It is known that boundaries between tribes overlapped and migrated within their general borders. Between 1851 and 1852, the United States Army mandated California's tribes to sign 18 treaties renouncing rights to their traditional lands in exchange for reservations. The treaties were not approved, were lost, and forgotten. In 1891, small, scattered reservations were created in Southern California (Miller 2013). A total of 17 reservations were established within Imperial (Martinez and Fort Yuma,) Riverside (Torres-Martinez, Cabazon, Cahuilla, Augustine, Santa Rosa, Ramona, Pechanga, Soboba, Agua Caliente, Colorado River, and Morongo) and San Bernardino Counties (Fort Mojave, San Manuel, Colorado River, Chemehuevi, and Twentynine Palms) in the SCAG region. No reservations were created in Los Angeles, Ventura, or Orange Counties.

## Historic Setting

### **Spanish Period (A.D. 1769 to 1821)**

Sustained European exploration in the region began in 1769, when Gaspar de Portolá and a small Spanish contingent began their exploratory journey along the California coast from San Diego to Monterey. The expedition passed through present-day Castaic Junction in August of 1769 (Worden n.d.). This was followed in 1776 by the expedition of Father Francisco Garcés (Johnson and Earle 1990).

In the late 18th century, the Spanish began establishing missions in California and forcibly relocating and converting Native peoples. Within the SCAG region, a total of four missions were established, including San Buenaventura in Ventura County, San Fernando Rey de España and San Gabriel Arcángel in Los Angeles County, and San Juan Capistrano in Orange County. Mission San Buenaventura was founded on March 31, 1782, by Father Junipero Serra in the city of Ventura. Mission San Fernando Rey de España was founded on September 8, 1797, by Father Lasuén in the neighborhood of Mission Hills, in the city of Los Angeles. Mission San Gabriel Arcángel was founded on September 8, 1771, by Father Serra in the city of San Gabriel. Mission San Juan Capistrano was originally founded on October 30, 1775, by Father Lasuén. However, a few weeks later an Indian revolt took place in San Diego, so the founding padres and soldiers left San Juan Capistrano to aid in maintaining the peace. Father Serra re-founded Mission San Juan Capistrano on November 1, 1776 (California Missions Foundation.org 2023).

### **Mexican Period (A.D. 1821 to 1848)**

After Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, Los Angeles became the capital of the California territory in 1835 (Gumprecht 2001). Mexico continued to promote settlement of California with the issuance of land grants. In 1833, Mexico began the process of secularizing the missions, reclaiming the majority of mission lands and redistributing them as land grants.

According to the terms of the Secularization Law of 1833 and Regulations of 1834, at least a portion of the lands would be returned to the Native populations, but this did not always occur (Milliken et al. 2009).

Many ranchos continued to be used for cattle grazing by settlers during the Mexican Period. Hides and tallow from cattle became a major export for Californios (Native and Hispanic-born Californians), many of whom became wealthy and prominent members of society. The Californios led generally easy lives, leaving the hard work to vaqueros (Hispanic cowhands) and Indian laborers (Pitt 1994; Starr 2007).

## American Period (A.D. 1848 to Present)

Mexico ceded California to the United States as part of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hildalgo in 1848. California officially became a state in 1850. While the treaty recognized right of Mexican citizens to retain ownership of land granted to them by Spanish or Mexican authorities, the claimant was required to prove their right to the land before a patent was given. The process was lengthy and generally resulted in the claimant losing at least a portion of their land to attorney's fees and other costs associated with proving ownership (Starr 2007).

When the discovery of gold in northern California was announced in 1848, gold seekers and settlers began to pour into California leading to confrontation between Native groups and the newcomers. In response to increasing hostilities between incoming new American settlers and Native American tribes, President Fillmore sent Edward F. Beale, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for California, to investigate and devise a solution in 1852. Beale suggested a two-pronged approach: establish reservations for local tribes and establish a military presence.

As the population of California increased, the price of beef skyrocketed and Californios reaped the benefits. However, a devastating flood in 1861, followed by droughts in 1862 and 1864, led to a rapid decline of the cattle industry; over 70 percent of cattle perished during these droughts (McWilliams 1946; Dinkelspiel 2008). These natural disasters, coupled with the burden of proving ownership, caused many Californios to lose their lands during this period. Former ranchos were subsequently subdivided and sold for agriculture and residential settlement (Gumprecht 2001; McWilliams 1946).

## Existing Conditions

### Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

Records searches for Connect SoCal 2024 were conducted by CHRIS Information Centers' staff through the SCIC (on October 17, 2022), SCCIC (on December 2, 2022), and EIC (on October 18, 2022) (**Attachment A**). The records searches included acquiring a count of all recorded cultural resources, including archaeological and historic-architectural/built-environment resources. In addition, the SCCIC and EIC also have a category in their records for "unknown resources" for San Bernardino County and Riverside County, respectively. The EIC also has a category in their records for protohistoric resources within Riverside County. A total sum of all cultural resources is provided by county in **Table 1**. The results of the records searches indicate that a total of 112,860

known cultural resources are found within the SCAG region. Of the 112,860 resources, approximately 18,817 are located within Imperial County; approximately 18,120 are located within Los Angeles County; approximately 5,392 are located within Orange County; approximately 28,787 are located within Riverside County; approximately 38,566 are located within San Bernardino County; and approximately 3,178 are located within Ventura County.

**TABLE 1**  
**CULTURAL RESOURCES LISTED IN THE CHRIS**

<b>County</b>	<b>CHRIS Center</b>	<b>Approximate Count of Cultural Resources (Combined Archaeological, Historic Architectural, Unknown, and Protohistoric)</b>
Imperial	SCIC	18,817
Los Angeles	SCCIC	18,120
Orange	SCCIC	5,392
Riverside	EIC	28,787
San Bernardino	SCCIC	38,566
Ventura	SCCIC	3,178
<b>Total</b>		<b>112,860</b>

\* The SCIC's system does not differentiate between archaeological resources (historic and prehistoric) and historic architectural resources. So, a total number of resources was provided by the SCIC to ESA.

\*\* The SCCIC provided total numbers of archaeological and non-archaeological resources (historic architectural) within Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura counties – the sum of these two types of resources is provided in the table for each county. The SCCIC also provided a count of archaeological, non-archaeological (historic architectural), and unknown resources – the sum of these three types of resources is provided in the table under San Bernardino County.

\*\*\* The EIC provided a total count of resources in Riverside County, as well as a total of sites marked as unknown, total of sites marked as prehistoric, total of sites marked as historic, and total sites marked as protohistoric. The total count of resources in Riverside County is used and provided in the table. The EIC also indicated that some sites overlap, whereas the recorder marked a site, both prehistoric and historic, or any other combination.

SOURCE: 2022 SCIC, SCCIC, and EIC

## Federally and Non-Federally Recognized Tribes

Federally and non-federally recognized tribes exist within the SCAG region. There are 16 federally recognized tribes (84 FR 1200) with lands administered as federal Indian reservations, also sometimes known as pueblos, rancherias, missions, villages, communities, etc. (Indian Affairs 2023), including the following:

- Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Augustine Band of Mission Indians
- Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
- Cahuilla Band of Indians
- Chemehuevi Indian Tribe
- Colorado River Indian Tribe
- Fort Mojave
- Morongo Band of Mission Indians

- Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation
- Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians
- Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
- Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
- Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
- Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

In addition to the federally recognized tribes within the region there are also many non-federally recognized tribes, such as the Tongva (or Gabrieleno) people of the Los Angeles County region or the Acagchemen (or Juaneño) people of the Orange County, San Juan Capistrano region.

## Human Remains

Human remains in the SCAG region occur within the nearly 200 formal cemeteries in the six-county area (**Table 2**).

**TABLE 2**  
**FORMAL CEMETERIES IN THE SCAG REGION LISTED BY COUNTY**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Formal Cemeteries</b>
Imperial	9
Los Angeles	77
Orange	18
Riverside	37
San Bernardino	37
Ventura	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>193</b>

SOURCE: ESRI 2022

In the SCAG region, human remains associated with indigenous people might be encountered outside formal cemeteries. Burial features can range in complexity from an isolated inhumation (burial or cremation) to interments containing numerous burials. Such occurrences may represent specially designated interment areas or remnants of larger archaeological sites. Indigenous groups within the SCAG region varied in their burial practices with respect to interment and cremation and can be associated with a variety of items including shell beads and ornaments as well as ground and polished stone artifacts.

## Native American Sacred Sites

The NAHC is responsible for identifying, cataloging, and protecting Native American cultural resources, which can include ancient places of special religious, traditional, or social significance to Native Americans and known ancient graves and cemeteries of Native Americans on private and public lands in California. A search of the SLF files through the NAHC for the SCAG region was requested by ESA on October 13, 2022. The NAHC responded to the request on December 8, 2022, and indicated that the results were positive. On December 8, 2022, ESA requested for the NAHC to provide a count of Sacred Lands listings by county within the SCAG region. The NAHC replied on December 28, 2022, indicating that the NAHC is unable to provide counts of Sacred Lands by county (see **Attachment B**).

## Assembly Bill 52 Consultation Methods and Results

A formal list of California Native American tribes who are culturally affiliated with the SCAG region was requested by ESA on October 13, 2022. The NAHC responded by providing a list of tribal contacts that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the SCAG region (see Attachment B). Below is a combined list that includes the NAHC's list of tribal contacts and as well as tribal contacts from which SCAG had received requests for notifications of projects within the SCAG region.

- Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Barbareño/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
- Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
- Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
- Cahuilla Band of Indians
- Campo Band of Diegueño Mission Indians
- Chemehuevi Indian Tribe
- Chumash Council of Bakersfield
- Colorado River Indian Tribe
- Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation
- Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
- Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
- Fort Mojave Indian Tribe
- Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians–Kizh Nation
- Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
- Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
- Gabrielino/Tongva Nation

- Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
- Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
- Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians
- Jamul Indian Village
- Juaneño Band of Mission Indians
- Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation - Belardes
- Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A
- Kern Valley Indian Community
- Kitanemuk & Yowlumne Tejon Indians
- Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
- La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians
- La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians
- Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians
- Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
- Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
- Morongo Band of Mission Indians
- Northern Chumash Tribal Council
- Pala Band of Mission Indians
- Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
- Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians
- Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation
- Ramona Band of Cahuilla
- Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
- San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
- San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council
- San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
- San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Mission Indians
- Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians
- Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
- Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
- Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation

- Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
- Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
- Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Pursuant to the requirements of AB 52, SCAG initiated the tribal consultation process on October 27, 2022, within the 14 days of the release of the NOP for the 2024 PEIR (October 17, 2022), by sending tribal consultation initiation letters to the tribes on SCAG's notification list (see Attachment B for a copy of the letter sent to all the tribes). Additional letters were sent on December 14, 2022, and December 20, 2022, upon receipt of the tribal contacts list from the NAHC. In total, SCAG contacted 64 tribal contacts via email, and via certified mail if email addresses were not available or if emails were undelivered. The notification letters included a description of the Plan and SCAG's contact information and requested that tribes interested in consulting respond to SCAG in writing within 30 calendar days of their receipt of the letter. The AB 52 tribal outreach concluded on January 20, 2023, with no requests for consultation (see **Table 3** for a table summarizing outreach to each tribe and responses received).

Following the conclusion of the response period, two tribal contacts, the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, contacted SCAG on January 26, 2023, and January 31, 2023, respectively. The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians indicated that they had no comments but requested to be provided with any environmental documents made available for public review. The Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians indicated that they were not requesting consultation; however, they asked to be notified on projects pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (see **Table 4** for a table summarizing tribal contacts requesting notifications from SCAG).

All communication exchanged as part of AB 52 consultation process is part of the 2024 PEIR's administrative record and can be made available upon request. To request a copy of the communication exchanged as part of AB 52 consultation process, please email [ConnectSoCalPEIR@scag.ca.gov](mailto:ConnectSoCalPEIR@scag.ca.gov).

**TABLE 3  
NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION SUMMARY**

<b>Native American Tribe</b>	<b>Name of Contact(s)/Contact Information (if available)</b>	<b>Contacted on 10/27/22</b>	<b>Contacted on 12/14/22</b>	<b>Contacted on 12/20/22</b>	<b>Response</b>
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Reid Milanovich, Chairperson 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA 92264 (760) 699-6800	Sent via email. On 10/27/22, Laura Aviles (laviles@aguacaliente.net) replied and asked to update records with the new Chairman's name - Reid D. Milanovich			No response received
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director	Email not sent per response above.			No response received
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Amanda Vance, Chairperson P.O. Box 846 Coachella, CA 92236 (760) 398-4722	Sent via email			No response received
Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians	Annette Ayala, CRM Committee Chair		Sent via email		No response received
Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians	Dayna Barrios, Chairperson		Sent via email		No response received
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande	Raymond Welch, Chairperson		Sent via email		No response received
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Doug Welmas, Chairperson 84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA 92203	Sent via email			No response received
Cahuilla Band of Indians	Daniel Salgado, Chairperson 52701 Hwy 371 Anza, CA 92539-1760	Sent via email			No response received
Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	Ralph Goff, Chairperson		Sent via email, but received Undeliverable email	Sent via certified mail	No response received
Chemehuevi Indian Tribe	Sierra Pencille, Chairperson Charles Wood P.O. Box 1976 Havasu Lake, CA 92363 (760) 858-4219	Sent via email, but addressed to Chairman Charles Wood			No response received

<b>Native American Tribe</b>	<b>Name of Contact(s)/Contact Information (if available)</b>	<b>Contacted on 10/27/22</b>	<b>Contacted on 12/14/22</b>	<b>Contacted on 12/20/22</b>	<b>Response</b>
Chumash Council of Bakersfield	Julio Quair, Chairperson		Sent via email, but received Undeliverable email	Sent via certified mail	No response received
Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation	Mia Lopez, Chairperson		Sent via email		No response received
Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation	Gabe Frausto, Vice Chair		Sent via email		No response received
Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians	Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson		Sent via email		No response received
Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians	Robert Pinto, Chairperson		Sent via email		No response received
Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians	Rudy Ortega, Tribal President		Sent via email		No response received
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe	Timothy Williams, Chairperson 500 Merriman Ave. Needles, CA 92363 (760) 629-4591	Sent via email			No response received
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	Andrew Salas, Chairperson		Sent via email		No response received
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	Anthony Morales, Chairperson		Sent via email		No response received
Gabrielino /Tongva Nation	Sandonne Goad, Chairperson		Sent via email		No response received
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	Robert Dorame, Chairperson		Sent via email		No response received
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator		Sent via email		No response received
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	Charles Alvarez		Sent via email, but received Undeliverable email	Sent via certified mail	No response received
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	Virgil Perez, Chairperson		Sent via email		No response received
Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians	Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson		Sent via email		No response received
Jamul Indian Village	Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer		Sent via email		No response received
Jamul Indian Village	Erica Pinto, Chairperson		Sent via email		No response received

<b>Native American Tribe</b>	<b>Name of Contact(s)/Contact Information (if available)</b>	<b>Contacted on 10/27/22</b>	<b>Contacted on 12/14/22</b>	<b>Contacted on 12/20/22</b>	<b>Response</b>
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians	Sonia Johnston, Chairperson		Sent via email		No response received
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes	Matias Belardes, Chairperson		Sent via email		No response received
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A	Heidi Lucero, Chairperson		Sent via email		No response received
Kern Valley Indian Community	Robert Robinson, Chairperson		Sent via email		No response received
Kitanemuk & Yowlumne Tejon Indians	Delia Dominguez, Chairperson		Sent via email		No response received
Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians	Carmen Lucas		Sent via certified mail		No response received
La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians	Norma Contreras, Chairperson		Sent via certified mail		No response received
La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator		Sent via email, but received Undeliverable email	Sent via certified mail	No response received
La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson		Sent via email		No response received
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson		Sent via email, but received Undeliverable email	Sent via certified mail	No response received
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation	Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson		Sent via email, but received Undeliverable email	Sent via certified mail	No response received
Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	Michael Linton, Chairperson		Yes, via email, but received Undeliverable email	Sent via certified mail	No response received
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Robert Martin, Chairperson		Sent via email		No response received
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Ann Brierty, THPO		Sent via email		No response received
Northern Chumash Tribal Council	Violet Walker, Chairperson		Sent via email		No response received
Pala Band of Mission Indians	Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer		Sent via email		No response received

<b>Native American Tribe</b>	<b>Name of Contact(s)/Contact Information (if available)</b>	<b>Contacted on 10/27/22</b>	<b>Contacted on 12/14/22</b>	<b>Contacted on 12/20/22</b>	<b>Response</b>
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians	Temet Aguilar, Chairperson		Sent via email		No response received
Pechanga Band of Indians	Mark Macarro, Chairperson Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA 92593	Sent via email.			No response received
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer Jordan D. Joaquin, Tribal President P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ 85366	Sent via email. Received NOP letter with no comment from Jill McCormick.			No response received
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson		Sent via email		No response received
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer		Sent via email		Following the conclusion of the response period, the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians contacted SCAG on January 26, 2023. They indicated that they had no comments but requested to be provided with any environmental documents made available for public review.
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson		Sent via email		Same response as above
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	Donna Yocum, Chairperson		Sent via email		No response received
San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council	Not Provided		Sent via certified mail		No response received
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians	San Luis Rey, Tribal Council		Sent, via email		No response received
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources Lynn Valbuena	Sent via email			No response received

<b>Native American Tribe</b>	<b>Name of Contact(s)/Contact Information (if available)</b>	<b>Contacted on 10/27/22</b>	<b>Contacted on 12/14/22</b>	<b>Contacted on 12/20/22</b>	<b>Response</b>
	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA 92346				
San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	Allen Lawson, Chairperson		Sent via email, but received Undeliverable email	Sent via certified mail	No response received
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA 92539 (951) 659-2700	Sent via email			No response received
Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians	Kenneth Kahn, Chairperson		Sent via email, but received Undeliverable email	Sent via certified mail	Following the conclusion of the response period, the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians contacted SCAG on January 31, 2023. The Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians indicated that they were not requesting consultation; however, they asked to be notified on projects pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson		Sent via email		No response received
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson		Sent via email		No response received
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department		Sent via email		No response received
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA 92581	Sent via email			No response received
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	Cody Martinez, Chairperson		Sent via email		No response received
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Thomas Torte, Chairperson	Sent via email			No response received

Native American Tribe	Name of Contact(s)/Contact Information (if available)	Contacted on 10/27/22	Contacted on 12/14/22	Contacted on 12/20/22	Response
	66725 Martinez Road Thermal, CA 92274 (760) 397-8144				
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	Darrell Mike, Chairperson 46200 Harrison St. Coachella, CA 92236 (760) 775-5566	Sent via email			No response received
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	John Christman, Chairperson		Sent via certified mail		No response received
Colorado River Indian Tribe	Amelia Flores, Chair 26600 Mojave Rd. Parker, AZ 85344	Sent via email			

**TABLE 4**  
**TRIBAL CONTACTS REQUESTING NOTIFICATIONS FROM SCAG**

<b>Full Name</b>	<b>Street</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State/ Province</b>	<b>Postal Code</b>	<b>Preferred Phone Number</b>	<b>Organization</b>
Flores, Amelia	26600 Mojave Rd	Parker	AZ	85344		Colorado River Indian Tribe
Milanovich, Reid D.	5401 Dinah Shore Drive	Palm Springs	CA	92264	(760) 699-6800	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Joaquin, Jordan	P.O. Box 1899	Yuma	AZ	85366-		Quechan Indian Tribe
Macarro, Mark	P.O. Box 1477	Temecula	CA	92593		Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians
Mike, Darrell	46200 Harrison St	Coachella	CA	92236	(760) 775-5566	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
Salgado, Daniel	52701 Hwy 371	Anza	CA	92539-1760		Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians
Saul, Lovina	P.O. Box 391820	Anza	CA	92539	(951) 659-2700	Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
Tortez, Thomas	66725 Martinez Road	Thermal	CA	92274	(760) 397-8144	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Valbuena, Lynn	26569 Community Center Drive	Highland	CA	92346		San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Vance, Amanda	P.O. Box 846	Coachella	CA	92236	760-398-4722	Augustine Band of Mission Indians
Vivanco, Isaiah	P.O. Box 487	San Jacinto	CA	92581		Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Welmas, Douglas	84-245 Indio Springs Parkway	Indio	CA	92203		Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
Williams, Timothy	500 Merriman Ave	Needles	CA	92363	(760) 629-4591	Fort Mojave Indian Tribe
Wood, Charles	P.O. Box 1976	Havasas Lake	CA	92363	(760) 858-4219	Chemehuevi Indian Tribe

## References

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Attachment A  
**CHRIS Information**



## Fatima Clark

---

**From:** eickw . <eickw@ucr.edu>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 18, 2022 8:51 AM  
**To:** Fatima Clark  
**Subject:** Re: EIC Records Search Request \_ 2024 Connect SoCal Program EIR

Hello,

Total resources in Riverside County: 28787

Please be advised some sites overlap, whereas the recorder marked a site both prehistoric and historic or any other combination of the following labels.

Total of sites marked Unknown: 140

Total of sites marked Prehistoric (I forgot to mention technically everything including built is considered archaeological but the way the system differentiates between the sites is Prehistoric being anything that is not a building with windows and mainly Native American affiliated sites): 14163

Total of sites marked Historic (includes landmarks, structures [fences and walls and canals], and buildings): 15338

Total of sites marked Protohistoric (I don't know why we have this but apparently we do): 3

Best,

### ***Eastern Information Center***

**Watkins Hall Room 1313  
c/o Department of Anthropology  
University of California  
900 University Avenue  
Riverside, CA 92521-0418**

***"Maybe, it's not too late, to learn how to love, and forget how to hate..." Ozzy Osbourne***

On Tue, Oct 18, 2022 at 8:32 AM eickw . <[eickw@ucr.edu](mailto:eickw@ucr.edu)> wrote:

Oh yes, it will be just the \$40.00 per hour.

Best,

### ***Eastern Information Center***

**Watkins Hall Room 1313  
c/o Department of Anthropology  
University of California**

## Fatima Clark

---

**From:** Jaime Lennox <jaime@scic.org>  
**Sent:** Monday, October 17, 2022 2:16 PM  
**To:** Fatima Clark  
**Subject:** Re: Records Search Request \_ 2024 Connect SoCal Program EIR  
**Attachments:** ESA Estimate IMP Co.pdf

Hi Fatima -

Keeping in mind we process new data on a daily basis (so these numbers could change), as of today, there are 18,817 resources with assigned primary numbers in Imperial County. I've attached an estimate for a records search for the entire county. Please note that this does not include GIS data or PDFs for resources located on reservations - we will need written permission from Tribes in order to release this data.

I will send you an invoice for \$150 for the estimate once it's created near the end of the month. Please let me know if you have any questions - thanks Fatima!

Jaime

On Fri, Oct 14, 2022 at 9:57 AM Fatima Clark <[FClark@esassoc.com](mailto:FClark@esassoc.com)> wrote:

Hi Jaime

Thanks so much for your reply. I understand. Yes, please provide me with that total number of resources combined.

Correct – for the entire Imperial County. It is fine for the cost to generate the estimate.

Is there anything you need from me? Thanks again for your help!

**Fatima Clark**

Senior Cultural Resources Specialist

**ESA | Environmental Science Associates**

16755 Von Karman Avenue, Suite 200  
Irvine, CA 92606

mobile: 714.399.5415

[fclark@esassoc.com](mailto:fclark@esassoc.com) | [esassoc.com](http://esassoc.com)

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**South Central Coastal Information Center**

California State University, Fullerton  
Department of Anthropology MH-426  
800 North State College Boulevard  
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846  
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542  
[sccic@fullerton.edu](mailto:sccic@fullerton.edu)

*California Historical Resources Information System*  
*Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties*

12/2/2022

Records Search File No.: 24330.10452

Fatima Clark  
ESA  
16755 Von Karman Avenue, Suite 200  
Irvine, CA 92606

Re: Record Search Results for the 2024 Connect SoCal Program EIR (D202001078.00)

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located in the entirety of Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura and San Bernardino counties. Due to the COVID-19 emergency, we have implemented new records search protocols, which limits the deliverables available to you at this time. **WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME.** Please see the attached document on COVID-19 Emergency Protocols for what data is available and for future instructions on how to submit a records search request during the course of this crisis. If your selections on your data request form are in conflict with this document, we reserve the right to default to emergency protocols and provide you with what we stated on this document. You may receive more than you asked for or less than you wanted. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area:

As indicated on the data request form, the total counts for resources and reports are provided below:

Archaeological resources within Los Angeles County	6,412
Non-archaeological resources within Los Angeles County	11,708
Archaeological resources within Orange County	2,247
Non-archaeological resources within Orange County	3,145
Archaeological resources within Ventura County	2,336
Non-archaeological resources within Ventura County	842
Total resources within San Bernardino County	38,544
Archaeological resources within San Bernardino County	26,019
Non-archaeological resources within San Bernardino County	3,262
Unknown resources within San Bernardino County	9,285

- Resource Database Printout (list):**       enclosed    not requested    nothing listed
- Resource Database Printout (details):**    enclosed    not requested    nothing listed
- Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):**  enclosed    not requested    nothing listed

- Report Database Printout (list):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (details):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Resource Record Copies:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Copies:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019:**  available online; please go to  
[https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page\\_id=30338](https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338)
- Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2012:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Historical Maps:**  not available at SCCIC; please go to  
<https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#4/39.98/-100.02>
- Ethnographic Information:**  not available at SCCIC
- Historical Literature:**  not available at SCCIC
- GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:**  not available at SCCIC
- Caltrans Bridge Survey:**  not available at SCCIC; please go to  
<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>
- Shipwreck Inventory:**  not available at SCCIC; please go to  
[http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks\\_Database.asp](http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp)
- Soil Survey Maps: (see below)**  not available at SCCIC; please go to  
<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the [California Historical Resources Information System](#),

Isabela Kott  
Assistant Coordinator, GIS Program Specialist

Enclosures:

(X) Covid-19 Emergency Protocols for San Bernardino County Records Searches – 2 pages

(X) COVID -19 EMERGENCY Records Search Protocols for LA, Orange and Ventura Counties – 2 pages



Attachment B  
**AB 52 Consultation  
Documentation**



## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

December 8, 2022

Fatima Clark  
Environmental Science Associates

Via Email to: [fclark@esassoc.com](mailto:fclark@esassoc.com)

**Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Southern California Association of Governments Connect SoCal 2024 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (D202001078.00) Project, Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura Counties**

Dear Ms. Clark:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

*Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.*

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:



CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

SECRETARY  
**Sara Dutschke**  
Miwok

COMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER  
**Wayne Nelson**  
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER  
**[Vacant]**

COMMISSIONER  
**[Vacant]**

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Raymond C. Hitchcock**  
Miwok/Nisenan

**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
NAHC.ca.gov

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive. Please contact the tribes on the attached list for more information.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: [Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,



Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Consultation List  
Riverside, Ventura, Orange, Los Angeles, San  
Bernardino, Imperial Counties  
12/8/2022**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

Reid Milanovich, Chairperson  
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Palm Springs, CA, 92264  
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800  
Fax: (760) 699-6919  
laviles@aguacaliente.net

**Cabazon Band of Mission  
Indians**

Doug Welmas, Chairperson  
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Indio, CA, 92203  
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Fax: (760) 347-7880  
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

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Fax: (760) 699-6924  
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

**Cahuilla Band of Indians**

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson  
52701 U.S. Highway 371                      Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549  
Fax: (951) 763-2808  
Chairman@cahuilla.net

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla  
Mission Indians**

Amanda Vance, Chairperson  
84-001 Avenue 54                              Cahuilla  
Coachella, CA, 92236  
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722  
Fax: (760) 369-7161  
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

**Campo Band of Diegueno  
Mission Indians**

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36190 Church Road, Suite 1                  Diegueno  
Campo, CA, 91906  
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Fax: (619) 478-5818  
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

**Barbareno/ Venturenno Band of  
Mission Indians**

Annette Ayala, CRM Committee  
Chair  
188 S. Santa Rosa Street                      Chumash  
Ventura, CA, 93001  
Phone: (805) 515 - 9844  
annetteayala78@yahoo.com

**Chemehuevi Indian Tribe**

Sierra Pencille, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1976 1990 Palo Verde              Chemehuevi  
Drive  
Havasu Lake, CA, 92363  
Phone: (760) 858 - 4219  
Fax: (760) 858-5400  
chairman@cit-nsn.gov

**Barbareno/Venturenno Band of  
Mission Indians**

Dayna Barrios, Chairperson  
Phone: (805) 890 - 6855                      Chumash  
barrios\_dayna@yahoo.com

**Chumash Council of  
Bakersfield**

Julio Quair, Chairperson  
729 Texas Street                                  Chumash  
Bakersfield, CA, 93307  
Phone: (661) 322 - 0121  
chumashtribe@sbcglobal.net

**Barona Group of the Capitan  
Grande**

Raymond Welch, Chairperson  
1095 Barona Road                              Diegueno  
Lakeside, CA, 92040  
Phone: (619) 443 - 6612  
Fax: (619) 443-0681  
counciloffice@barona-nsn.gov

**Coastal Band of the Chumash  
Nation**

Mia Lopez, Chairperson  
P. O. Box 4464                                      Chumash  
Santa Barbara, CA, 93140  
Phone: (805) 324 - 0135  
cbcntribalchair@gmail.com

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**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Consultation List  
Riverside, Ventura, Orange, Los Angeles, San  
Bernardino, Imperial Counties  
12/8/2022**

**Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation**

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**Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians**

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Fax: (626) 286-1262  
GTtribalcouncil@aol.com

**Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians**

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson  
4054 Willows Road Diegueno  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619) 933 - 2200  
Fax: (619) 445-9126  
michaelg@leaningrock.net

**Gabrielino /Tongva Nation**

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson  
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., Gabrielino  
#231  
Los Angeles, CA, 90012  
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sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

**Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians**

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Alpine, CA, 91901  
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**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council**

Robert Dorame, Chairperson  
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Bellflower, CA, 90707  
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gtongva@gmail.com

**Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians**

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**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council**

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Consultant and Administrator  
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**Fort Mojave Indian Tribe**

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**Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe**

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West Hills, CA, 91307  
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**Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation**

Andrew Salas, Chairperson  
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Covina, CA, 91723  
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**lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel**

Virgil Perez, Chairperson  
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Fax: (760) 765-0320

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**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Consultation List  
Riverside, Ventura, Orange, Los Angeles, San  
Bernardino, Imperial Counties  
12/8/2022**

***Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians***

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***Kern Valley Indian Community***

Robert Robinson, Chairperson  
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Phone: (760) 378 - 2915 Koso  
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***Jamul Indian Village***

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Indians***

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***Jamul Indian Village***

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***Kwaaymii Laguna Band of  
Mission Indians***

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***Juaneno Band of Mission  
Indians***

Sonia Johnston, Chairperson  
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***La Jolla Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

Norma Contreras, Chairperson  
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***Juaneno Band of Mission  
Indians Acjachemen Nation -  
Belardes***

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***La Posta Band of Diegueno  
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8 Crestwood Road Diegueno  
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Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A***

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**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Consultation List  
Riverside, Ventura, Orange, Los Angeles, San  
Bernardino, Imperial Counties  
12/8/2022**

**Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla  
and Cupeño Indians**

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**Northern Chumash Tribal  
Council**

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**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay  
Nation**

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson  
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**Pala Band of Mission Indians**

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**Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno  
Mission Indians**

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**Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians**

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**Morongo Band of Mission  
Indians**

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**Pechanga Band of Indians**

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**Morongo Band of Mission  
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**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma  
Reservation**

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**Ramona Band of Cahuilla**

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**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Consultation List  
Riverside, Ventura, Orange, Los Angeles, San  
Bernardino, Imperial Counties  
12/8/2022**

**Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians**

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**Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians**

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**San Fernando Band of Mission  
Indians**

Donna Yocum, Chairperson  
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Newhall, CA, 91322 Vanyume  
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ddyocum@comcast.net

**San Luis Obispo County  
Chumash Council**

1030 Ritchie Road Chumash  
Grover Beach, CA, 93433

**San Luis Rey Band of Mission  
Indians**

San Luis Rey, Tribal Council  
1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno  
Vista, CA, 92081  
Phone: (760) 724 - 8505  
Fax: (760) 724-2172  
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

**San Manuel Band of Mission  
Indians**

Jessica Mauck, Director of  
Cultural Resources  
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano  
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**San Pasqual Band of Diegueno  
Mission Indians**

Allen Lawson, Chairperson  
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Valley Center, CA, 92082  
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Fax: (760) 749-3876  
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair  
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Anza, CA, 92539  
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Isaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

**Santa Ynez Band of Chumash  
Indians**

Kenneth Kahn, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 517 Chumash  
Santa Ynez, CA, 93460  
Phone: (805) 688 - 7997  
Fax: (805) 686-9578  
kkahn@santaynezchumash-  
nsn.gov

**Serrano Nation of Mission  
Indians**

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson  
P. O. Box 343 Serrano  
Patton, CA, 92369  
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**Serrano Nation of Mission  
Indians**

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson  
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**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Consultation List  
Riverside, Ventura, Orange, Los Angeles, San  
Bernardino, Imperial Counties  
12/8/2022**

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

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Cahuilla  
Luiseno

***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay  
Indians***

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Fax: (619) 445-5337

Diegueno

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson  
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Cahuilla  
Luiseno

***Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay  
Nation***

Cody Martinez, Chairperson  
1 Kwaaypaay Court  
El Cajon, CA, 92019  
Phone: (619) 445 - 2613  
Fax: (619) 445-1927  
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla  
Indians***

Thomas Torte, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1160  
Thermal, CA, 92274  
Phone: (760) 397 - 0300  
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nsn.gov

Cahuilla

***Twenty-Nine Palms Band of  
Mission Indians***

Darrell Mike, Chairperson  
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Fax: (760) 863-2449  
29chairman@29palmsbomi-  
nsn.gov

Chemehuevi

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Southern California Association of Governments Connect SoCal 2024 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (D202001078.00) Project, Riverside, Ventura, Orange, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Imperial Counties.



LETTER SENT TO TRIBAL CONTACTS

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS 900 Wilshire Blvd., Ste. 1700 Los Angeles, CA 90017 T: (213) 236-1800 www.scag.ca.gov

October 27, 2022

[Tribal Contact Address]

Subject: Native American Tribes Consultation for the Connect SoCal 2024 (2024-2050 Regional Transportation Plan and Sustainable Communities Strategy) and Program Environmental Impact Report for Connect SoCal 2024 (State Clearinghouse No.: 2022100337)

Dear \_\_\_\_\_:

The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) is the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Lead Agency for the proposed 2024-2050 Regional Transportation Plan and Sustainable Communities Strategy ("2024 RTP/SCS", "Connect SoCal 2024", "Plan" or "Project"). As the Lead Agency, SCAG has determined that a Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) will be prepared for Connect SoCal 2024 (SCH No. 2022100337) and released a Notice of Preparation of Draft PEIR on October 17, 2022. We are sending this notification to you pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 (Gatto, Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014) (AB 52), which requires agencies to consult with Native American tribes for the purposes of mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources.

SCAG is a federally designated Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) under Title 23, United States Code (U.S.C.) 134(d)(1). The SCAG region consists of six counties (Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura counties) and 191 cities. Connect SoCal 2024 is a regional planning document updated every four years for the SCAG region. SCAG's last Plan was approved for transportation conformity purposes in May 2020 and adopted in its entirety in September 2020 and an updated Plan is anticipated to be adopted by April 2024. Connect SoCal 2024 will be a long-range visioning plan that balances future mobility and housing needs with economic and environmental goals. Connect SoCal 2024 represents the vision for Southern California's future through 2050, including policies, strategies, and projects. The Plan details how the region will address its transportation and land use challenges and leverage opportunities to support attainment of applicable federal ambient air quality standards and achieve state's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction

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First Vice President Art Brown, Buena Park
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Transportation Ray Marquez, Chino Hills

targets. In accordance with California Government Code §65080(b)(2)(B), Connect SoCal 2024 will include a SCS which “set[s] forth a forecasted development pattern for the region, which, when integrated with the transportation network, and other transportation measures and policies” will reduce GHG emissions from passenger vehicles (automobiles and light-duty trucks). SCAG’s SCS is required to meet reduction targets for GHG emissions of 19 percent per capita by 2035 compared to 2005 emission levels, as set by the California Air Resources Board (ARB).

Connect SoCal 2024 will build from the policy directions established in Connect SoCal 2020 as well as more recent policy directions from SCAG’s Regional Council to reflect emerging issues such as equity, resilience, and the economy. It is important to note that SCAG does not have authority to implement individual transportation projects in the RTP, nor does the SCS supersede the land use authority of cities, counties, and Indian reservations in the region. SCAG has already initiated the development of Connect SoCal 2024 and is working closely with all 197 local jurisdictions to collect land use data and determine a forecasted regional development pattern. SCAG is also working with CTCs to compile a regional project list that will build upon the list identified in the Connect SoCal 2020, as amended.

To ensure compliance with AB 52 (Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2), on October 13, 2022, we requested from the California Native American Heritage Commission a list of California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the Plan. We are contacting you to solicit input regarding the potential for Connect SoCal 2024 to affect tribal cultural resources and to explore opportunities to avoid or mitigate significant adverse effects, as required under AB 52. If you would like to request consultation with SCAG regarding Connect SoCal 2024, please contact Karen Calderon, Senior Regional Planner and CEQA Project Manager at (213) 236-1983 or via e-mail at [ConnectSoCalPEIR@scag.ca.gov](mailto:ConnectSoCalPEIR@scag.ca.gov) within 30 days from receipt of this letter. For more information on the Connect SoCal 2024 PEIR, please visit <https://scag.ca.gov/peir>.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,



Frank Wen, Ph.D.  
Planning Strategy Department, Planning Division Manager  
Southern California Association of Governments